- MISSOURI

The Thrilling and Absorbing Story of a Great Crime.

BY JENNIE DAVIS BURTON. AUTHOR OF "HER LIPE'S SECRET." AND OTHER STORIES.

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CHAPTER XXII.-CONTINUED. While he waked and fretted, Carol was sleeping the sweet and peaceful sleep of care-free girlhood. Whatever burdens had pressed upon her, whatever fears oppressed her, were all gone now. The cold winter daylight was streaming in at the windows when she awoke, flushed and smiling, from some pleasant dream. She sprang up at once, alert and eager.

" The day at last. Oh, I am glad, so glad, that it will all soon be over." She dressed herself and ran down to Lyman's den. He was not there, but a slip of paper bearing the words "I will be in time" lay upon his desk.

"Dear brother," the girl murmured, as she bent over it. "I am glad for his sake as well as my own that it is nearly over." Very fresh and fair looked Carol in the simple white dress she had chosen. There were white roses in her belt and at her throat, but they failed to make her look bride-like to the eyes of Mr. Ingot when he appeared, a full half-hour before his time, making his way to the den, where Carol

was still waiting. "Roses, eh!" as he looked her over. "Why, I sent you orange blossoms. I thought brides always wore them, and a vail or something of that kind flimsy and cloudlike, you know. One wouldn't suspect by the look of you that you were all ready to

Carol moved away from the arm with which he encircled her.

"I thought I heard Lyman come in with you," she said, hurriedly. "Where is he?" "You heard a more important person, my dear-the clergyman who is to unite us. He is in the parlor, and if you are all ready, we may as well do up the business at once

What do you say!" "Oh, no. It is not time yet, and, besides, we must wait for Lyman. He will be here

"Well, I give you fair warning if he isn't that there'll be no waiting. Just twenty-five minutes by the clock, and then—" Carol moved further away from him. Ingot did not finish the sentence. He was nervous under the triumph and exultation

of the hour, and he studied his bride-elect furtively while the moments wore on. "How still she keeps herself," he thought, half in rage, half admiringly. "How will it be when the time comes, when Lyman she fully expects him to do! It would be bad if she should make a stand for herself at the last minute, but no! it isn't in her. She'll be mine fast enough, before she fairly understands that he has failed her, poor

little thing! and I vow I'll be good to her to make up for it all." The minutes ticked on. Carol had grown very pale. The roses of the morning had deserted her cheeks, her eyes were preternaturally large and solemn, her hearing was strained to catch the first sound of Lyman's coming. He had promised to save her-he would save her, though at the very last moment. She believed in him utterly, but this anxiety and suspense were very

hard to bear. She had been averse to this sensational plan of having Ingot's defeat come at the very moment when he would be expecting the crown of his happiness, but having yielded to Lyman in the one thing,

she yielded in every thing.

Five minutes of the hour! Suppose, after all, Lyman should not be in time; she would refuse to be married, of course, until he came; but, suppose, again, he should not

come at all! In the midst of her anxious thoughts, the clock struck, and almost the same instant the door-bell rang

"Time's up, and Lyman's here. Come." cried Ingot, with ill-repressed excitement, drawing her hand within his arm and lead-

ing her into the hall There was some confusion at the entrance door which a servant held open. Ingot's attention was all concentrated on his bride. He did not see the sight which caused her face, pale as it was, to turn even paler, in time to shield her from it.

A group of men were on the steps, bearing a burden in between them, and that burden was the senseless form of Lyman Childer, his upturned face ghastly and set as if the seal of death were already upon it.

CHAPTER XXIII. HOW LYMAN KEPT HIS WORD. Norris was late at the bank on that event-

ful morning, for after long hours of wakeful misery, sleep had come to him in feverish, unrefreshing snatches. He arrived at the same moment with Mr. Everleigh, who stepped out of his carriage, accompanied by a police officer whom he had picked up "Ah, Norris!" spoke the banker, with extreme agitation. "Do you know what has happened! There has been an accident,

it may be a murder. The janitor telephoned for me. Childer is hurt, he says, shot by burglars, who broke in during the night.' The three went in together while he was speaking, and the janitor, who had tele-phoned immediately upon making his ghastly discovery, met them with a frightened face, and repeated his story of finding Childer, wounded and senseless, while an open window led to the supposition that burglars had effected an entrance and been beaten off by the intrepidity of the junior partner, who paid the dear price of



this desperate, it might be a fatal, wound

for his bravery. The ball which had entered the chest had torn its way through the body, and was found imbedded in the heavy plank flooring eneath him.

Between them they lifted the wounded man to a lounge and did what they could to restore him to consciousness, quite without avail, until a physician who had been sent

"An ugly wound," pronounced the latter.
"It will take a strong constitution to pull him through. He has lost a great deal of blood, I hope we have not far to move him. If had better be done at once."

it was all my own plan. He is the last in man who would bring any charge against me if he could. Do you want to know why, my Carol? Because he—he! and not I, was the villain. Because it was and is in my own plan.

Norris touched Mr. Everleigh upon the "Some one ought to take the news ahead.

With your permission I will go."
"No, no; I want you to remain in charge here. We'll send a messenger to break the news, and I will go with the poor fellow my-self. That little sister of his was to be married this morning, was she not? Well, well; there'll be no wedding now, of course, and I hope no worse will come of this than putting off the ceremony. What did you say, sir!" to the officer who had been examining the premises.
"I suggested that you should look into

your safe. It does not seem to me to have been tampered with at all." An examination proved this conclusion to be correct. No attempt had been made to-ward forcing the safe. The assassin had evidently been frightened away before he was able to carry out his burglarious de-

signs.
"Probably he was surprised at finding the young man here, fired his shot and fled without waiting to see its effect. What puzzles me is that he should have left his revolver behind him. Do you suppose it likely that your partner was armed?"
"Not at all likely. Men do not, as a rule, carry fire-arms in this day, and Lyman was neither of a reckless nor a timid nature." The detective's next question was put in

"Are you quite sure that his accounts were all straight?" "Quite sure. It is only a month since he

put in the money which saved me from bankruptcy." "Then there was no motive for suicide. The fellow who did the job was a bungler, that's all I can say now. There was nothing to prevent his making a clean sweep if he'd been a professional, since nobody seems to have heard the shot. You are to be congratulated on getting off without loss, sir.' Mr. Everleigh's heart was too heavy for reply. He felt that any loss would be light compared to that which he feared might come-for he could not but realize that

Lyman's life was in fearful jeopardy, and his own obligation to the latter weighed upon him heavily. While they were thus engaged in surveying the situation, the physician had been superintending the removal of the wounded man. Meanwhile, the messenger who had been dispatched to break the evil tidings, finding himself in an unfamiliar locality, had managed to miss his way, and the shock of seeing her brother borne in apparently

lifeless came upon Carol without warning. She was stunned by it. She listened mutely to the explanations which the banker hurried forward to give, and to his pitying words, but her only

thought was of her brother's danger. "It is a terrible blow for her, poor child! She needs some one to help her through this trouble. I will send Althea to keep her company," volunteered Mr. Everleigh as he took his leave.

'Pray do not," Ingot hastened to respond. "It is not necessary. I will remain for the present, and I know Carol so well, I am sure she would rather be left alone." "She will be better for a woman's sympathy."

"But there was something-a coolness of some kind-between them." "A trifle, I daresay, which will not be remembered at a time like this," and the banker left, fixed in his resolve.

Ingot summoned the servant and gave ly out of hearing.

"Sarah, if Miss Everleigh calls, tell her that your young mistress refuses to see her -refuses to see any one. I depend upon you to get rid of every one who comes without troubling Miss Carol with messages. The doctor has ordered perfect quiet for his patient, and we can not follow his instructions too faithfully. You under-

"Yes, sir; certainly," acquiesced Sarah, and Mr. Ingot lingered to see Althea denied admittance. The clergyman who was to have officiated at the marriage, meantime, had taken his departure after offering some earnest words of sympathy and consolation

to the stricken girl. She had taken her place by her brother's bedside, white and motionless, seeing nothing but his ghastly looks, hearing nothing but the faint, labored breathing which crossed his lips. Ingot passed in and out unnoticed by her, and when he disappeared for a couple of hours later in the day, she

did not miss him. He came back with a new expression on his face which boded no good. The aspect of the siek-room had not changed. Carol had not noticed his leaving, she did not notice his entrance until he spoke her

"Come with me. I have something to say to you. Lyman will do as well with Sarah to watch him. By the way," leading her out, "she tells me she has a brother who understands nursing, and I have engaged him to take charge of the case. I don't intend to let you wear yourself out, my dear, now that you belong to me—or soon will—more than to him. Do you realize that I have been very bitterly disappointed to-day, Carol? It is hard to be so near my

happiness, and yet be cheated out of it." She lifted her heavy eyes to his face, and parted her lips as if about to speak, then her glance fell away. What could she say? How could she tell him that she no longer recognized his claim, that she never had recognized it, while Lyman, who was her

strength, lay helpless? "I don't intend to be cheated out of it long," Ingot went on, with a dogged stub-bornness underlying his gentler tones. days; it will be weeks before he will get around, if he ever does, and I haven't got the patience of Job. I want you to marry me right off, just the same as if nothing had happened, and I'll help you take care of him, I swear I will, as if he was my own

"Oh, no!" exclaimed Carol, with a nervous clasping of her hands, a catch in her breath. "Not now-not ever-until"-"Until what!" he asked, regarding ber with darkening looks.

"Until he is better and tells me that I must," with a burst of hysterical weeping, which relieved her over-burdened heart. She pressed back the tears presently, and looked at him piteously.

"I must go back to him. I can not stay "You will listen to me first," he said, slowly, with cruel emphasis. "You think, no doubt, that Lyman would never make you marry me; you believe the promises he gave you, that he would step in and save you at the last; but I tell you that was my plan from the start. I knew you would not give in easily, and I did not want to be cruel to you. I thought if I could fool you into marrying me, that you would make the best of it afterward. Lyman never meant to stop the ceremony. It was all a put-up job between him and me to make you seem willing. We fixed it that he was to reep out of the way until the last moment. Of course, there was the chance that you night say 'no' when the preacher put the might say 'no' when the preacher put the question, but we trusted to hurrying the business over before you could gather your wits enough to know that your precious brother had gone back on you. That was the programme—and a mighty pretty one it was—if this cursed business

had not come up." Carol looked at him with horror deepening in her eyes. What terrible story was how dead gone he was about Miss Ever-this he was telling her? How dared he so leigh? That was the secret of the whole traduce one who was helpless to defend

himself! "I do not believe you," she declared, but

"It's the scuth, all the same. He was going to show me up as a villain and a scoundrel, and confound me with my rascality, wasn't he! Once more I tell you it was all my own plan. He is the last

power to send him aigher than Gisceroy's kite. He was ready enough to buy me off from doing him harm with the price of your hand. He did not like it any too well, curse him! but there was no other way to save himself."

He came to a pause, with a scowl darke ing his brows. "What has he done?" The question

forced itself from the girl's pale lips, quite against her will. She did not want to be lieve these horrible accusations, but there came the remembrance of Lyman's strange actions, his moodiness, the trouble which he had laid to business causes, to shake her faith in him.

A moment passed before lugot answered Determined as he was to have his way, he did not want to crush the girl whom he really loved in his own fashion. He found all at once that he would rather not tell her the actual details of her brother's wrong-"Look here!" he said at last, "I don't

want to blab more than is actually neces sary. It won't do you any good to pry into the matter, and if you keep your bargain with me, I give you my word that I'll never other Lyman.

"I can not. Oh, I know, in spite of all you say, that he never meant I should." Some angry feeling which Ingot had bee reeping down now broke bounds

lowered voice, meant for the banker's ear "No-curse him!-he thought he could be oo smart for me. He was in a corner he couldn't get out of in this world, so he tried o cheat me by jumping into the next. Your precious brother that you think so much of vas both a rascal and a coward, and took the coward's plan of getting out of his trouble-by suicide. I didn't take any stock in that burglar story from the first, and



LOOK HENR! HE SAID, AT LAST. am convinced there is nothing in it. He ried to cheat me and to save you by taking is own life, and made a failure of his atempt, for I mean to have you now whether ne lives or dies. Either you give me your promise to marry me, at once, or the officers of the law shall know what hold they have on him within the hour."

Carol wrung her hands together in ar agony of grief, horror and despair. "What has he done?" she asked again. her burning gaze fixed upon him compelling

Ingot gave a short, scornful laugh. "What has he done! Robbed Mr. Everas your fortune and his. Your saint who could do no wrong was nothing else than a common thief and liar—no, a most unormmon one, for he succeeded in keeping all suspicion from himself except with me. I found out what he was up to, and I kept mum on the condition I've told you, that he should make you marry me by hook or crook. He promised, and took my plan up to the very last turn-meaning all the while to get out of it in this way, it may be-but I tell

you I am not going to have it so." He had repressed the violent signs of his anger by this time, and was speaking calmly, but with set, inflexible purpose which no

pity could move. "Unless you keep to the bargain he made with me-unless you marry me now, this very night-I'll blow the whole affair. Mr. Everleigh shall know where his money went to and how much he owes his partner the police shall be told where they can find the thief. If Lyman had made a better job of it, he would have beaten me, there's no denying it, but as the matter stands I have the game in my own hands."

He paused, regarding her curiously, but Carol did not move. She sat like one stunned.

"There's a fair chance of his living, so the doctor says, if all things work favorably," Ingot resumed. "What chance do you suppose there will be if he gets back his senses only to find himself disgraced and ruined. You hold his fate for him, life or death, in your hands. Now, which shall it be!" She lifted her eyes at last, deep and dark

with the anguish which was wringing her young, tender heart. She tried to speak. She threw out her hands with an inpulsive, repelling gesture, waving him away from her, then suddenly she grew blind and deaf to the sight of his hateful face, the sound of his hateful tones. She drooped, and fell fainting at his feet.

CHAPTER XXIV.

IN THE SICK-ROOM. Startled, but not greatly alarmed, Ingot raised the fainting girl and placed her on a sofa in the room. Then he bent his efforts toward reviving her, not wishing to call any one until the matter between them

should be settled. It was only natural she should be overcome by all these terrible events, and the sight of her suffering, while it touched him, brought up the evil passions in the man's

breast. "Why couldn't she give in without making me go to such lengths?" he muttered. "I don't want to hurt her, I'd rather be kind to her, but she gives me no choice. She'll end in making me turn against her 🖛 I've turned against him, the traitor! Just to think how he played it on me! But I'll get even with them both, I'll bring them &

time, if I pay the heaviest price for it." He grew uneasy at last, Carol's swoon lasted so long, but still he would not call for aid. He opened a window and let the cold air blow in, rubbed the little nerveless hands between his own, and wet the pale lips with water which he found in the room. His efforts were rewarded at last. She draw a long, quivering breath, and opened ber eyes, to shudder at sight of him bending

over her. "I-I remember," she gasped. "Oh, you will not-will not-give him up-if-if you love me—as you say."

All over the man's face flashed a sudden light of triumph and rapture. "I won't do one solitary thing against

him, my pet; I will do every thing for him if you give in like that. Don't make me think that you hate me, Carol, and I'll never be hard on you." "Tell me," she said, weakly, "tell me every thing-all."

He regarded her uneasily. "I don't think you are strong enough yet, my dearest. And I don't see that there is any need worrying you more than you are

"Tell me!" "Well, I'll do Lyman the justice to say that he was sort of drawn into it. You know

"He wanted to get on an even footing with her, which he did on the day he put that even as she uttered the words her heart hundred thousand dollars in the business. sunk, chilled with undefined fears and May be it will lighten this trouble for you to May be it will lighten this trouble for you to know that he did put it all in the busine I don't believe he kept back a dollar for his own use-but that wouldn't save him if it ever came out. If Everleigh could look over it, there's worse and more of it than the mere appropriating of the money, which others wouldn't."

"I-I don't understand," murmured Carol [TO BE CONTINUED.]

ANDTHO

weakly.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Special Message to Congress on the Fisheries Question.

Vigorous Retallatory Policy Propos and Ald and Authority Asked to Carry the Same Into Practical Effect.

Washington, Aug. 24.—The President sent to Congress yesterday a message in Fisheries troaty by the He recommends immediate legislation conferring upon the Executive the power to suspend by proclamation the operation of all laws and regulations permitting the transit of goods, wares and merchandise in bond across or over the territory of the United States to or from Canada. Legislation is also recommended that will give Canadian vessels navigating our canals precisely the same advantages granted to American vessels in Canada, and that both be measured by the same rule of discrimination. The

same communication in its full text is as follows: TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES The rejection by the Senate of the treaty late ly negotiated for the settlement and adjustment of the differences existing between the United States and Great Britain concerning the rights and privileges of American fishe men in the ports and waters of British North America, seems to justify a survey of the condition to which the pending question is thus remitted. The treaty upon this subject con cluded in 1818 through disagreements as to the meaning of its terms, has been a fruitful source of irritation and trouble. Our citizens engaged in fishing enterprises in waters adjacent to Canada have been subjected to numerou vexations, interferences and annoyances Their vessels have been seized upon protest which appeared to be entirely inadmissable and they have been otherwise treated by the Canadian authorities and officials in a manner nexcusably harsh and oppressive. This conduct has been justified by Great Britain and Canada by the claim that the treaty of 1618 permitted it, and upon the ground that it was necessary to

the proper protection of Canadian interests. We deny that treaty agreements justify these acts, and we further maintain that aside from any treaty restraints, or disputed inter-pretations, the relative positions of the United States and Canada as near neighbors, the growth of our joint commerce, the develop-ment and prosperty of both countries, which amicable relations surely guarantee, and bove all, the liberality always extended by United States to the people Canada, furnished motives for kindness and consideration higher and better than treaty covenants. While keenly sensitive to all that was exasperating in the

condition, and by no means indisposed to suport the just complaints of our injured citizens. of important American interests which were directly involved, and in view of all the details of the situation, to attempt by negotiation remedy existing wrongs and to ly terminate by a fair and finally ust treaty these ever-recurring causes of difficulty. I fully believe that the treaty just reected by the Senate was well suited to the exigency, and that its provisions were adequate for our security in the future from vexatious cidents, and for the promotion of friendly reighborhood and intimacy, without sacrificing n the least our National pride or dignity. I

am quite conscious that neither my opinion of or the motives which negotiation are of importance in the light of the judgment of the Senate thereupon. But it is of importance to note that this treaty has been rejected without any apparent disposition on the part of the Senate to alter or amend its provisions, and with the evident intention, not wanting expression, that no negotiation dence should at present be concluded touching the differences with which we have to deal by methods of conference and agreement having to abandon the interests and the rights of our people in the premises or to neglect their grievances; and I therefore turn to the contemplation of a plan of retaliation as a mode which still remains of treating the situation, I am not unmindful of the gravity of the responsibility assumed in adopting this line of conduct; nor do I fail in the least to appreciate its serious consequences. It will be impossible to injure our Canadian neighbors by retaliation measures without inflicting some damage upon our own citizens. This results from our proximity, our community of interests and the inevitable comingling of the business enterprises which have bee

leveloped by mutual activity. Plainly stated.

embraces the infliction of the greatest harm upon those who have injured us, with the least possible damage to ourselves. There is also an evident propriety as well an invitation to moral support found in visiting upon the offending party tha same measure or kind of treatment of which we complain, and as far as possible within the retaliation, if entered upon, should be thorough and vigorous. These considerations lead me at this time to invoke the aid and council of the Congress and its support in such a further grant of power as seems to me necessary and desirable to render effective the policy I have and met with no objection or dissent. desirable to render effective the policy I have indicated. The Congress has already passed a law which received executive assent on the third day of March, 1887, providing that in case American fishing vessels, being or visiting in the waters or at any of the ports of the British dothey were entitled by treaty or law, or if they were denied certain other privileges therein specified, or vexed and harrassed in the enjoyment of the same, the President might deny British dominions of North America any en-trance into the waters, ports or harbors of the United States, and also deny entry into any port or place of the United States of any product of said Dominion or other goods coming from said Dominion to the United States. While I shall not hesitate, upon proper occasion, to enforce this act, it would seem to be unnecessary to suggest that if such enforcement is limited in such a manner as shall repeople, the effect would probably be entirely inadequate to the

deem it my duty, therefore, to call the attention of the Congress to certain particulars in the action of the authorities of the Dominion of Canada in addition to the general allega-tions already made, which appeared to be in such marked contrast to the liberal and friendly disposition of our country as, in my opinion, to call for such legislation as will, upon the principles already stated, properly supplement the power to inaugurate retaliation already

Actuated by the generous and neighborly spirit which has characterized our legislation our tariff laws have, since 1866, been so far waived in favor of Canada as to allow free of United States of property arriving at our ports and destined to Canada, or exported from Canada to other foreign countries. When the treaty of Washington was negotiated in 1871, between the United States and Great Britain, having for its object very largely the manifest that the Canadian Government can, modification of the treaty of 1818, the privileges is so disposed, administer its laws and protect the interests of its people without manifestation of unfriendliness, and without the unneighborfollowing language contained in the Twenty-ninth article of said treaty:

"It is agreed that for the term of years men tioned in Article 33 of this treaty, goods, wares or merchandise arriving at the ports of New York, Boston and Portland and any other ports in the United States which have been or may from time to time be specially designated by the President of the United States, and destined for payment of duties through the territory of the United States, under such rules, regulations and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the government of the United from time to time prescribe; and under like rules, regulations and conditions, goods, wares or merchandize may be conveyed in transit

without the payment of duties from such possessions through the terri-tory of the United States for export from the said ports of the United States. It is further agreed that for the like period goods, wares or merchandize arriving at any of the ports of her Britanic Majesty's Possessions in North America, and destined period goods, wares or merchandize arriving at any of the ports of her Britanic Majesty's Possessions in North America, and destined for the United States, may be entered at the arroper Oustom-house and conveyed in transit it is to be hoped that the arrotemporary to Pittsburgh. The storm had swollen the stream, and the voyage resulting in operation said in the laws of 1833 in directing the termination after going about two miles, were swamped at Sheridan, and both were drowned. The hadden have not yet been storm had swollen the stream, and the voyage resulting in operation said in the laws of 1833 in directing the termination after going about two miles, were swamped at Sheridan, and both were arroper Oustom-house and conveyed in transit it is to be hoped that the expe

without the payment of duties through the

said Possessions under such rules and regula-tions and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the governments of the said Posses-sions may from time to time pre-scribe, and under like rules and regulations and conditions, goods, wares or merchandise may be conveyed in transit with-out payment of duties from the United States through the said Possessions to other places in through the said Possessions to other places in the United States, or for export from ports in

the said Possessions."
In the year 1885 notice was received by the epresentatives of our Government that our Ishermen would no longer be allowed to ship their fish in bond and free of duty through Canadian territory to this country; and ever denied. The privilege of such shipment which had been extended to our fishermen, was a most important one, allowing them to spend the time upon the fishing grounds which would otherwise be devoted to a voyage with their catch, and doubling their opprtunities for prosecuting their vocation. In forbidding the transit of the catch of our fishermen over their territory in bond, and free of duty, the Cana-

dian authorities deprived us of the only facility dependent upon their concession, and for which we could supply no substitute.

The value to the Dominion of Canada of the privilege of transit for their exports and imports across our territory and to and from our ports though great in every aspect, will be better appreciated when it is remembered that for a considerable portion of each year the St. Lawrence river which constitutes the direct avenue of foreign commerce leading to Canada s closed by ice, during the last six years the mports and exports of the British Canadian Provinces carried across our territory under the privileges granted by our laws amounted to about two hundred and seventy millions of dollars, nearly all of which were lutiable under the tariff laws, by far the arger part of this traffic consisting of ex-banges of goods between Great Britain and her American provinces, brought to and car-ried from our ports in their owa vessels. The treaty stipulation entered into by our Government was in harmony with laws which were then on our statute book, and are still in force.

I recommend immediate legislative action

inferring upon the Executive the power to

suspend by proclamation the operation of all laws and regulations permitting the transit of goods, wares and merchandise in bond across or over the territory of the United States to or from Canada. There need be no hesitation in suspending these laws arising from the supposition that continuation is secured by treaty bligations, for it seems quite plain that Article 29 of the treaty of 1871, which was the only article incorporating such laws, terminated the first day of July, 1885. The article itself eclares that the provisions shall be in force for the term of years mentioned in Article 33 of this treaty. Turning to Article 33 we find no mention of the Twenty-ninth article, but only a provision that Articles 18 to 25 inclusive and article 30 shall take effect as soon as the laws equired to carry them into operation shall be passed by the legislative bodies of the ifferent countries concerned, that they shall emain in force for the period of ten years from the date at which they may come into operation; and further until the expiration of two years after either of the high contracting arties shall have given notice to the other of ts wish to terminate the same.

I am of the opinion that the terms of years entioned in Article 33, referred to in Article 19 as the limit of its duration, means the pe riod during which Articles 18 to 25, inclusive, and Article 30-commonly called the fishery articles—should continue in force under the language of Article 33. That the Joint High Commissioners who negotiated the treaty ac understood and intended the phrase is cer tain, for in a statement containing an accoun of their negotiations, prepared under their suvalue of the rejected treaty pervision and approved by them, we find the

"The transit question was discussed, and it was agreed that any settlement that might be in that respect for the period for which the fishery articles should be in force." In addition to this very satisfactory evil

dence supporting this construction of the language of Article 29, it will be found that the law passed matter. The co-operation necessary for the be found that the law passed adjustment of the long-standing National by Congress to carry the treaty into effect furnishes conclusive proof of the correctness of such construction. This was passed March 1, 1873, and is entitled an act to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed in the city of Washington the eighth day of May, 1871, relating to the fisheries. After proceeding, in its first and second sections for putting in operation Articles 18 to 23 inclusive, and Article 30 of the treaty, the third section is devoted to Article 29 as follows: Section 3.-"That from the date of the President's proclamation authorized by the dirst section of this act, and so long as Articles 18 to 25 inclusive and Article 30 of said treats shall remain in force according to the terms

> etc.," following in the remainder of the section the precise words of the supulation on the part of the United States as contained in Article 29 which I have already fully quoted.
>
> Here, then, is a distinct enactment of the Congress limiting the duration of this article of the treaty to the time Articles 18 to 25 inclusive, and Article 3) should continue in force. That in fixing such limitation it but gave the meaning of the treaty itself, is indicated by the fact that its purpose is declared to be to-carry into effect the provisions of the treaty and by the further fact that this law appears to have been submitted before the promulgation

and conditions of Article 33 of said treaty, all

There appearing to be no conflict or incon sistency between the treaty and the act of the Congress last cited, it is not necessary to invoke the well-settled principle that in case of such conflict the statute governs the question. In any event and whether the law of 1873 construes the treaty or governs it, Section 29 of such treaty, I have no doubt terminated with the proceedings taken by our Government to terminate Articles 18 to 25 inclusive, and Article 30 of the treaty. These proceedings had their inception in a joint resolution of Congress passed May 3, 1883, declaring that in the judg-ment of Congress these articles ought to be terminated, and directing the President to give notice to the Government of Great Britain, provided for in Article 33 of the treaty. Such notice having been given two years prior to the first day of July, 1885, the articles mentioned were absolutely terminated on the last-named day, and with them Article 29 in the joint resolution, it was intended to re-lieve Section 3 of the act of 1878, embodying Article 29 of the treaty, from its own limitafled that the intention miscarried, but statutes granting to the people of Canada valuable privleges of transit for their goods from our ports and over our soil, which had been passed prior to the making of the treaty of 1872, and independently of it, remained in force; and ever ince the abrogation of the treaty, and notwithstanding the refusal of Canada to permit our fishermen to send their fish to their home market through her territory in bond, the people of the Dominion have enjoyed without diminution the advantages of our liberal and generous laws. Without basing our complaint upon a violation of treaty obligations, it is nevertheless true that such re-fusal of transit and the other injurious acts which have been recited constitute a provoking insistance upon rights neither mitigated by the amenities of National intercourse, nor modified by the recognition of our liberality and generous consideration. The history of events connected with this subject makes it ly treatment of our fishing vessels of which we have justly complained, and whatever is dene on our part should be done in the hope that the disposition of the Canadian Government may

remove the occasion of a resort to the addi-tional executive power now sought through legislative action. I am satisfied that upon the principles which should govern retaliation, our intercourse and relations with the Dominion of Canada furnish her Brittanic Majesty's Possessions in North no better opportunity for its application than America may be entered at the proper Customis suggested by the conditions presented, and hat it cor

than under the power of suspension recommended. While I have expressed my clear co upon the question of the continuance of Section 29 of the treaty of 1871, L of course, fully concede the power and the duty of the Congress in contemplating legislative action to construct the term of any treaty stipulation which might upon any possible consideration of good faith limit such action; and likewise the peculiar propriety in the case here presented of its inerpretation of its own language as contained

diency of its early removal will be recognized.

I desire, also, to call the attention of the Congress to another subject involving such wrongs and unfair treatment to our citizens, as in my

opinion, requires prompt action.

The navigation of the great lakes and the immense business and carrying trade growing out of the same, have been treated broadly and out of the same, have been treated broadly and liberally by the United States Government and made free to all mankind, while Canadian railroads and navigation companies share in our country's transportation upon terms as favorable as are accorded to our own citizens. The canals and other public works built and maintained by the Government along the great lakes are made free to all. In contrast to this condition, and evineing a narrow and ungener-ous commercial spirit, every lock and canal which is a public work of the Dominion of Can-

ada is subjected to tolls and charges.

By Article 28 of the treaty of 1871 pro was made to secure to the citizens of the United States the use of the Welland, St. Lawrence and other canals in the Dominion of Canada on terms of equality with the inhabi-tants of the Dominion, and to also secure to the subjects of Great Britain the use of the St. Clair Flats canal on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United States. The equality with the inhabitants of the Do-

minion which we were promised in the use of the canals of Canada did not secure to us freedom from tolls in their navigation, but we had a right to expect that we, being Ame and interested in American commerce, would be no more burdened in regard to the same than Canadians engaged in their own trade, and the whole spirit of the concession made was, or should have been, that merchandise and property should not be enhanced in its cost by tolls many times higher than such as were carried to an adjoining Canadian market. All our citizens, producers and consumers, as well as vessel owners, were to enjoy equality promised; and yet evidence has for some time been before the Congress, furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury, showing that while the tolls charged in the first instance are the same to all, such vessels and cargoes as are destined to certain Canadian ports are allowed a refund of nearly the entire tolls while those bound for American ports are not allowed any such advantage. To promise equality and then in practice make it condi-tional upon our vessels doing Canadian busi-ness, instead of their own business, is to faifil a promise with the shadow of performance.

I recommend that such legislative action be taken as will give Canadian vessels nav our canals, and their cargoes precisely the advantages granted to our vessels and cargoes upon Canadian canals, and that the same be neasured by exactly the same rule of discrimi-

The course which I have outlined, and the recommendations made, relate to the honor and dignity of our country and the protection and preservation of the rights and interests all our people. A government does but half its duty when it protects its citizens at home and permits them to be imposed upon and:humiliated by the unfair and overreaching disposition of other Nations. If we invite our people to rely upon arrangements made for their benefit abroad, we should see to it that they are not deceived, and if we are generous and liberal to a neighboring country, our people should reap the advantage of it by a return of liberality and generosity. These are sub-jects which partisanship should not disturb or onfuse. Let us survey the ground calmly and noderately, and having put aside other means of settlement, if we enter upon the policy of etalistion, let us pursue it firmly, with a deermination only to subserve the interests of our people and maintain the high standard and coming pride of American citizens GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Aug. 23, 1888.

SHOCKING CALAMITY. Eighteen Men Killed and a Large Number ing the reality of the creature would

NEENAH, Wis., Aug. 23.-At 11:30 o'clock last evening the large paper mill owned by George Whiting, situated on the island between this city and Menasha, was destroyed by fire. While the burning structure was surrounded by a crowd of spectators, the battery of boilers exploded. The roof and the walls were thrown outward, sending a shower of bricks and timbers among the spectators. Eighteen persons were killed, seven fatally injured and a number less seriously hurt, several of whom will die. The mill was a three-story structure built four years ago at a cost of \$100,000, and was perated day and night. When the flames broke out about fifty men were in the head like a wild boar, and the building. The fire alarm brought several hundred people to the spot, and they crowded as close to the burning building as the intense heat would permit. About 1:30 a. m., while the building

curred without warning. The roof of the building was thrown upward and outward, the walls of brick crumbled and crashed into the street, and in an instant scores of men were buried by the heavy debrie. There was a moment of silence, and then a cry of horror weat up from the multitude. The first strong impulse to fly frem possible further danger was soon overcome, and hundreds began the work of recovering the bodies of the dead and rescuing and caring for the injured. Body after body was found, crushed and mangled by the great timbers and ma-sonry almost beyond recognition, and then removed to the City Hall. The injured were carried to neighboring residences or to their homes as soon as their

was a mass of flame, the explosion oc-

identity could be established. The dead are as follows: John Moore, Joseph Bridges, Wm. Gueltz, Thomas Dourgais, Frank Sheffer, Gilbert Mericle, Frank Mandover, Frank Muncimer, Chris Laighouser, John L. Eichowzer, John Hoffman, Lewis Roesch, Joe Bul, John Elke, Thomas Jetters, - Shoewelsji, Sylvester Jeijhous and an unknown man. Fatally injured: Albert Hoechmer, Benj. Crouse, Jos. Schmitge, Joe Smith,

John Suller, — Tingle, — Soeltz. The loss on building is \$100,000; insurance, All that were killed and injured were spectators who were standing east of the mill. Those killed were struck by the rotary, and those injured were hit by bricks and missiles. It is said the fire- It had a long, pointed snout, and spoutman of the mill attended an excursion during the day, and at night fell asleep, and when he awoke he found the mill in flames. All of the killed and injured are poor hard-working people, and nearly all the families are left destitute. The mayor has appointed a committee to solicit aid for those injured and for the families of

the killed.

A MISSING PACKAGE. Registered Maß Package Containing Ten Thousand Dollars Mysteriously

Missing. New York, Aug. 23.—M has come to light that a registered package contain-ing \$10,000 has been stolen from the registered mail pouch which reached the New York Post-office on last Friday night from Portland, Ore. The package was addressed to the Chemical National Bank of New York, and was mailed by the Portland correspondent of the bank. The post-office people here are very reticent concerning the missing package, but it is believed that no trace of it has yet been discovered. A singular fact in connection with this theft is that a package from Portland addressed to this same bank and also containing \$10,000 was stolen from the mails about one year ago. In that instance a New York postal clerk was dicovered to have been the thief and was sentenced to a term of im-

Drowned in the Conemauch Physical Parks Present Parks P of the Squirrel Hill Presbyterian Church and Edward C. Orth, a civil engineer of this city, were drowned in the Conat Sheridan, Pa. They set out in a can-vas cance from Johnstown to paddle down the stream and so on into the Allegheny to Pittsburgh. The storm had PITH AND POINT.

-Many people have just co conscience to keep them telerably scable all their lives.

tains the second of the second

-Love making is one of the arts in

which experience is not essential to success.—Merchant Traveler.
—Poverty often deprives a man of all spirit and virtue. It is hard for an empty bag to stand upright. - Frank--If necessity be the mother of in-

vention, there are a great many half orphans in the Patent Office.—Puck. -Woman is the heart of the family f man is the head, and the head is of no value without the heart to influe

—It is perfectly proper to carve out your own fortune, but you should not thisel other people in doing it -Roson Bulletin.

-The man who can make \$20,000 a year as a general thing can't save a cent, while the man who is thaifty and wise is seldom so gifted that he can varn any thing at all.

-The man who sits down and waits to be appreciated will find himself among uncalled-for baggage after the limited express train has gone by.— -The laborer with ten children

keeps out of debt on \$10 a week, while many an unmarried bank official with \$100 a week can't get along without

helping himself to the bank's funds. -Griefs are like the beings that endure them—the little ones are the most clamorous and noisy; these of older growth and greater magnitude are generally tranquil and sometimes silent

-One man is spending all the money he can earn in taking a girl to the sheater and sending her flowers, in the hope that he may eventually make her his wife, and his neighbor is spending all the gold he has saved to get a

-Every permanent state of mind is largely the effect of habit. Just as we can perform an action so continually that it comes to be habitual, so we can encourage conditions of mind till they too come to be habits of thinking and even of feeling.

THE SEA-SERPENT.

Ancient Descriptions of the Monster Fur-nished by Verneious Chroniclers. It is hardly necessary to say how old is the notion that huge monsters of the snake sort make their bome deep in the sees, now and then showing themselves to terrify mankind. In fact, if the notion were not so old as to seem to find its source in fables and mythological legends, one reason for doubt-

ancient descriptions come from the Northern lands, and the cold oceans of Scandinavia. Thus, one ancient author, Olaus Magnus, speaks of a seasnake two hundred feet long that rose from the waves, towered above a ship's mast, and snapped up cattle and men in its jaws. In the old "Chronicle of Prodigies and Portents," by Conrad. Wolfhart, a German of the sixteenth century, we find strange, rude pictures of serpentine creatures, in which he put all due faith; there is the "Alcete." an animal with a scaly body and a

"Physeter," a horrible freak of the imagination, which has a horse's head. the teeth of a dragon and the blowholes of a whale. Wolfhart narrates that in 151 B. C., on the coast of Sardinia, several mighty snakes came up from the sea and .attacked vessels: but, as his picture shows the also med crew discharging cannon at the foe some twelve centuries before cannon were in use, there may be other errors. To come to later accounts. In 1639

an English traveler named Josselyn, who came over to New England on a visit, was told of a sea-serpent that lay coiled on some rocks at Cape Ann. Mass. And it should be observed how early Massachusetts waters and the New England coast became the regions linked with appearances of the mysterious creature. Some Indians who rowed near this one, in a skiff, were sorely frightened and warned the Englishmen with them not to fire at it, or they would be in peril. Unluckily. Mr. Josselyn was not of the boat party, and the result is that we get this ac-

count only by hearsay. The next narrative of value is a singular description by Rev. Hans Egede, a distinguished missionary to Greenland, who records in his diary in 1784, the rising to the surface of the sea near his parish of a "monster" so huge in size that, coming out of the water, its head reached as high as the mainmast. ed like a whale. The under part of the body was shaped like that of a huge serpent. This remarkable creature seems to have been more like a giantsquid than like any animal of the ser-

pent kind. Two records of our mysterious monster, with plenty of details, soon follow. Joseph Kent, seaman, beheld in Broad Bay, in May, 1751, a great serpent longer and thicker than the main-boom of his eighty-five-ton ship; and good Bishop Pontopidan, in his famous "Natural History of Norway." tells us that the Norwegian coast is the only European shore visited by the creature; and that a formidable spe men, six hundred feet long, with ite extended back looking like a row of floating hogsheads, was chased by a boat's crew of eight sailors under a certain Captain de Ferry, but that it

Passing by the statement of Eleasar Crabtree, who declares that in 1778 he saw this shy swimmer on the surface of Penobscht Bay, we reach a really important record dated the next year, 1779. In that year Commodore Proble-(afterward so famous as one of our shipman) pursued with a boat and twelve seamen, a monster—a sea-ser-pent between one hundred and one hundred and fifty feet in length, with a huge head. Its motion was so rapid that it could not be overtaken. It was observed at intervals for an hour. It is at least odd, if there was any deception, that one year later Mr. George Little sighted what seems to have been the same snake, in Hound Pond, Broad Bay.—Edward Irenaus Stevenson, in